

## BOY CADET CORPS OF 200,000 ADDED TO STATE FORCES

All Lads Between 16 and 18, Except Those at Work, Included

NUMBER OF HOURS  
SET FOR TRAINING

Commission Names Body  
and Plans for Equip-  
ment and Instruction

The Corps of Cadets, State of New York, some 200,000 strong, came into existence yesterday as the result of a meeting of the State Military Training Commission at the 71st Regiment armory. It includes every boy in the state between the ages of sixteen and eighteen except those who are working and is the plan adopted by the commission under the Slater act to provide universal military training.

Instructors, equipment and training system are yet to be provided, but the definite step of compelling all prospective citizens to fit themselves for the defence of their country has been taken. Instructors will be sought from the National Guard or the army.

No system of penalties has been worked out yet, although recent statements by General George W. Wingate as to opposition in the Stuyvesant and Eastern District high schools leads to the belief that Socialists and labor may oppose the plan.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, chairman; John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, and Dr. George J. Fisher, forming the complete membership of the Military Commission, gave the plan their approval. They announced that if an amendment to the Slater act is passed, it will be put into effect not only boys in schools but also those employed will be subject to military training. They estimated the proposed amendment would bring the strength of the Corps of Cadets up to 250,000 boys.

**Training Plans Ready**  
Major General O'Ryan said that the plan becomes operative at once and the boys must begin training a given number of hours each week, just as soon as a syllabus, or code of instruction, can be prepared. It is probable that a state inspector will be appointed to act as executive under the Military Commission.

The plans of the Corps of Cadets provided:  
Every boy in the state of the prescribed age will receive military training not to exceed three hours a week beginning September 1 and June 15 each year.

Until June 15 of the present year only four hours a month will be required.  
Beginning next September, the requirements will be materially increased. Then a progressive training of three years for each boy will be instituted. Boys sixteen years old who are receiving physical training in public schools, will be required to devote one hour a week to military training; boys seventeen years old must give two hours a week, and boys eighteen years old must give three hours a week. Boys eighteen years old will devote their time chiefly to the technique of warfare.

A military training camp for boys will be opened at Peekskill in July. Provision will be made for 1,500 boys at one time.  
"The commission is disposed to give as broad a scope to the term 'military training' as its authority and the accepted definition of the term permit," said Major General O'Ryan. "Military training as contemplated in the law is conceived to be not so much military in its technical, mechanical sense as that form of training best adapted to develop the fundamental physical, mental and mental qualities specifically mentioned in the statute, viz.: 'Correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, disciplined initiative, sense of duty and the spirit of cooperation under leadership, qualities which are essential alike to military efficiency and to well ordered civil existence.'

**Preparation of Young Men**  
"This law was enacted, however, with a view of preparing young men in body as well as in mind to meet the responsibilities that may come to them in a state under whose constitution every able-bodied man eighteen years of age may be required to render military service. This constitutional or legal obligation is not extended or diminished by this act. All that is contemplated is the preparation of every young man to enter intelligently and with disciplined dependability upon this constitutional service if required."

How soon the boys will be "called out," it was stated, would depend on the completion of the syllabus now being formulated.

**French Wheat Crop To Be Low**  
Paris, Feb. 6.—The forecast for France's wheat crop is now 53,000,000 quintals from the autumn sowings and 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 quintals from the spring sowings. The country's annual consumption is from 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 quintals.

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**3,000 COLUMBIA  
MEN BACK WILSON**

Sing "America" on Campus  
After Stirring Patriotic  
Gathering

Three thousand Columbia students stood bare-headed on the snow-covered campus yesterday and sang "America." That was their way of concluding the patriotic mass meeting which they had just attended in the university gymnasium. They had kept silent while President Nicholas Murray Butler had described "the slender thread supporting nations," they had cheered frantically when he told them that the United States needed the support of every American youth. Now, while they were singing, a telephone key was sending this telegram to President Wilson:

"At a general assembly at Columbia University, attended by thousands of officers and students, earnest and enthusiastic support was pledged to the service of the nation whenever the call shall come. Nicholas M. Butler, president."

When the men streamed out of the gymnasium at the close of the meeting each carried a card bearing this unsigned pledge:  
"As a student of Columbia University, I desire to offer my services to my country at this critical time, in any capacity for which I may be qualified by the properly constituted authorities."

The students had been warned to sign these only after conscientious thought. By the middle of the afternoon hundreds had been returned, signed, to Frank D. Packenthal, secretary of the university.  
Inspector Dwyer, of the New York police, also took the names of several hundred men who were willing to help guard the city's water supply if a crisis came, and police and guardsmen were needed elsewhere.

"There have been solemn and impressive moments in the life of this university," Dr. Butler began, "and there is a solemn and impressive moment now. When the farmers at Concord Bridge fired the shot heard 'round the world, the men of old King's College offered their services. Hamilton, Jay and Livingston went out of that little college to lay the foundations of a nation. In 1861, when Abraham Lincoln issued a call for volunteers, the halls of Columbia were vacant because of the company of students who turned their faces toward the light."

"We are now facing a crisis in the history of our nation and in the history of mankind which quite takes its place beside those great crises. I feel with confidence that I may promise to the President the unanimous support of Columbia in that great duty."

The crowded gymnasium shook with the roar that followed.

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology, followed Dr. Butler and assured the students that there was no danger of the United States becoming a militaristic power.

"This nation occupies the uncomfortable position of a pacifist in wartime," said Professor John Eschscholtz, "and it is open for any one to say that we have stayed out of war for selfish reasons."

**WOMAN AUTOIST'S PLAYFUL  
DRIVING COSTS HER \$10**

Mrs. Amelia Kramer, of 1915 Croysey Avenue, Brooklyn, was fined \$10 yesterday in the Traffic Court as a warning against trying to scrape acquaintance with policemen.

Traffic Patrolman Dillon, who arraigned her on a charge of driving on the wrong side of Lafayette Street, said that she had almost run over him. Other patrolmen had had similar adventures.

"This is a way I have of being friendly with the officers," said Mrs. Kramer, with a smile.

"It's the same thing she told me when I stopped her," exclaimed Dillon.

## WOMEN PREPARE FOR EMERGENCY

Organize 9 Departments  
of War Duty in Mrs.  
Vanderbilt's Home

LEAGUE FOR SERVICE  
WILL BE PRACTICAL

Social Experts Will Have  
Charge of Encampment  
Problems

The National League for Women's Service met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, 611 Fifth Avenue, to consider the "condition of emergency" and to work out a standardized programme.

Society women, Red Cross heads, educational leaders, suffragists, anti-suffragists and even pacifists, representing hundreds of thousands of women, had come with just one thought in mind. It was embodied in a resolution offered by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, to "organize the women's power of the nation to serve the government and the people of the United States in this critical emergency."

It took Miss Grace Parker, national commandant of the League for Women's Service, just three minutes to present a programme which will be offered to the women of the entire country, for their work in the present "condition of emergency."

**Work in Nine Sections**  
It will standardize the work under nine heads, so that other organizations may keep their identity while coordinating with the National League for Women's Service.

The following are the branches of work: Social welfare, home administration, agriculture, health, medical work and nursing, signaling and map reading, motor driving, camp life, general service.

Miss Parker has studied the problem of how women can best aid their country in war, in England, where she went last June. The thing that they lacked most of all, she found, was a standardized programme, and the National League for Women's Service had decided to avoid the mistakes that the British women have made in war. The organizations of the league will be organized into local ones, and the supervision of the state leagues.

"The National Council of Defence told me that they were keen to have the aid of the best to enlist it," Miss Parker said, referring to her recent conference with the council in Washington.

**Three Women To Be Named**  
The problem of how to get the women's aid in war has been solved by the appointment of three women to the council, of whom Miss Parker will be one, Mrs. J. S. Martin, of Philadelphia, another, and the third a woman named woman, who has not yet been named.

defence has ever been invaded by women, and the innovation has received the hearty approval of President Wilson, who is himself the honorarium president of the council.

In every detail of the work of the National League for Women's Service is to be absolutely practical. "Trained organizers may have charge of the registration of women, which presents a serious problem, now that the women are rushing to the league headquarters at 105 West Fortieth Street."

Only such women as are able to take their automobiles to pieces if necessary are qualified for ambulance drivers. Miss Parker explained. An interesting branch of the work will be teaching cooking to soldiers, so that they may get as much nutrition as possible from war provisions.

**Social Experts to Work**  
Trained social workers are to have charge of the social problems that usually go hand in hand with war, and a large part of their time will be given to the problems around armories and encampments.

"What we must do first of all in this condition of emergency is to keep our heads," said Miss Maude Wetmore, temporary chairman of the council, who presided over the meeting yesterday. "All help for those abroad must be continued and even doubled. Those nations may be our allies soon."

Mrs. William Kinnett Draper, secretary of the American Red Cross, which will coordinate its work with that of the League for Women's Service, reported that her organization had ready to offer the country five base hospital units, 1,100 physicians and surgeons and 7,500 trained nurses, with more enrolling every day.

Miss Gildersleeve said that thousands of other women would be willing to fall into line for the League for Women's Service as soon as a definite programme should be made public, and that the thousands of Columbia students who gathered in the college halls yesterday to consider how they might give aid to the country, and the 2,000 girls of Barnard.

Miss Catherine Lewis, captain of the emergency service corps, a group of debutantes who organized themselves into a thoroughly military camp last

## Civic Federation to Rally Labor as Aid in Defence

Warned by British Errors, H. E. Coffin Shows Need of  
Properly Utilizing Skilled Workers and Munition  
Makers—Gompers Pledges His Help

Howard E. Coffin, a member of the Naval Consulting Board and chairman of the Committee on Industrial Mobilization of the Council for National Defence, persuaded the National Civic Federation yesterday to appoint a Committee of Fifty to cooperate in the organization of skilled labor for the country's defence.

This committee, whose personnel will be made public to-day, will include in its membership representatives of all industrial classes—capitalists, labor leaders, agriculturists, professional men—to be found in the federation. V. Everit Macy, president of the federation, will also appoint a committee of three with headquarters in Washington, which is to give its whole time to the problem of industrial mobilization.

The formation of this committee of fifty, to be known as the National Defence Committee of the National Civic Federation, was decided upon at a meeting of the executive council of the federation yesterday at the Bankers' Club. This meeting lasted from 1 until 5 o'clock and was addressed by Mr. Coffin, by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is also a member of the executive council and of the Council for National Defence, and by Major General Leonard Wood, among others. The deliberations were informal and lay hands on for the much more important work at home of manufacturing the munitions of war. The Council for National Defence, through its committee on industrial mobilization, is bending its energies to prevent a possibility of a repetition of this blunder in this country.

One of its first labors will be the preparation of a list of all workers at present engaged in manufacturing munitions. Mr. Gompers has promised his hearty cooperation in this matter and will do all in his power to further industrial mobilization in general. He opposes, to be sure, the proposal now before Congress to repeal the eight-hour law effective in Federal

theory that if the United States wanted women's services in time of war, it should first show its appreciation by giving them the vote.

**NO TROUBLE WITH JAPAN  
TO FOLLOW ALIEN BILL**  
Measure Does Not Alter Status of Agreement Barring Coolies

Washington, Feb. 6.—It is stated authoritatively that there is a perfect understanding between the United States and Japan on the working of the new immigration law, and that on neither side is there any apprehension of friction or difficulty.

A careful study of the law discloses no discrimination against Japanese and no provision for their exclusion from the United States.

Under the Root-Takahira agreement Japanese coolies are kept out by the act of their own government in denying them passports, but not by any act of the United States government.

The fact that the new law provides for the continued exclusion of aliens "now in any way" excluded from entry to the United States does not affect Japanese, because these remain away of their own volition and not through prohibition imposed by the United States.

Under this understanding the Japanese government has refrained from any protest against the act in its final form, though inquiry was made to clear up the exact meaning of that part.

**Congressional Union's Pledge**  
The New York City branch of the Congressional Union also passed a resolution yesterday pledging itself to support the bill for the elimination of women from the national proceedings. Miss Doris Stevens, who came up from Washington yesterday, stated that no steps had been taken to withdraw the silent pickets from the White House, and that it was Miss Alice Paul's

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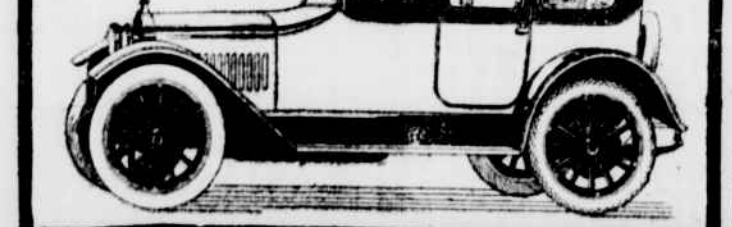
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## PRISONER SHOTS DETECTIVE IN CAR

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Thrice to Explode Saves  
Comrade's Life

SECOND CAPTIVE  
ESCAPES IN FIGHT

Alleged Robber Pulls  
Revolver from Shoe, Though  
He Had Been Searched

Philip Smith, twenty-eight years old, sat beside Detective Frank Deishly on a southbound Second Avenue surface car last night, on his way as a prisoner to the Third Branch Bureau, in 115th Street. Several seats ahead sat Detective Joseph E. Skelly with another prisoner, taken with Smith on a robbery charge.

Smith bent down to tie his shoe-string. As Detective Deishly's watchful eyes followed Smith's fingers he was startled to see him draw from his shoe a revolver. Deishly's amazement was the greater because both Smith and the other prisoner had been searched after their arrest.

As Smith rose quickly, gun in hand, Deishly grappled with him and shouted an alarm to Skelly.

**Prisoner Overcomes Detective**  
Slowly, despite the detective's hold on his wrist, Smith's hand rose, gripping the gun. By main strength he gradually brought the muzzle on a level with Deishly's body. Thrusting the weapon against the detective's abdomen, he pulled the trigger three times. But the cartridges did not explode and the weapon clicked harmlessly.

Leaving his prisoner at the front of the car, Skelly rushed to Deishly's aid. Smith wrested his arm away from Deishly in time to turn his weapon upon Skelly. He pulled the trigger and the hammer clicked with no result. He pulled it again, with Skelly three feet away, and this time there came an explosion. A bullet ploughed its way through Skelly's left thigh.

Despite his wound, Skelly leaped on Smith with his blackjack. The prisoner fought back desperately, but soon the two detectives had beaten him into submission.

**Skelly's Prisoner Escapes**  
In the meantime, however, Skelly's prisoner had opened the front door of the car, leaped out and escaped. The motorman, terrified by the shot, made no attempt to stop him.

Although suffering from his wound, Skelly continued to the 3d Branch Bureau with Deishly and Smith. There an ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, and both Skelly and Smith were treated by Dr. John Skelly was then taken to his home, 168 East Ninety-fourth Street.

Smith said he was a plumber, living at 255 East 128th Street. He was held on three charges—assault and robbery, felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan law. He refused to disclose the identity of the man who escaped.

The robbery charge against Smith was preferred by Bernard Brauner, an advertising solicitor, of 251 West 14th Street. Brauner appeared at the 3d Branch Bureau last evening, and reported that three men had set upon him as he was passing 200 East 128th Street, at 6 o'clock. He said they had dragged him into a hallway at that address, beaten him and robbed him of \$1.



**The Licorice Gum**

Give me that whole package of Adams Black Jack Gum to take back in the factory. The drafts in that room have put the rasp in a lot of the boys' throats that the licorice in the gum will relieve.

**Curtiss Says U. S.  
Needs Flying Men  
for Coast Defence**

By GLENN H. CURTISS  
Miami, Fla., Feb. 6.—I believe that aeroplanes, particularly flying boat types, will be found useful in coast defence quite independent from their present usefulness in connection with the various branches of naval and military service. With some improvements now being developed in the flying boat it should be able to go to sea by itself and patrol the coast, working in conjunction with the fleet of ships, but independently when necessary.

The fleet must, of course, have in own regular aero equipment for scouting. The flying boat can be made as worthy, dependable in the air and of capacity sufficient to carry medium sized guns, bombs or aerial or marine torpedoes. The machines can be as silent and almost invisible.

The greatest task before the authorities is to train a sufficient number of pilots. A flying boat or seaplane must not only be an aviator, but must be a sailor. Such men cannot be trained in less than from six to eight months, according to their previous experience.

It is to be hoped that Congress will authorize the officers in charge of the naval and militia aeronautic sections to take such steps as may be necessary to recruit student aviators in large numbers and without delay.



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